# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Report of a Coup d'Etat in Madrid.

COMMERCIAL AGITATION IN FRANCE.

A Paris Editor Shot by a Bona parte Prince.

FRANCE.

The Ministry of War-A Bonaparte and an Agitator-Cotton Trade-Commercial Pro-

It is reported that General Louis Jules Trochu is

o replace General Lebœuf as Minister of War. A quarrel has arisen between Prince Pierre Bons-arts and the writers of the Marseillaise, in consesence of a bitter and "slanderous" attack made in at paper on the Prince. The latter has sent a note ochefort, editor of the Marsellaise, closing with these words:--"1 reside at No. 59 rue d'Auteuil, and I promise you that if you present yourself you will not be told that I am out." The affair is

extensively commented on by the press.

The Moniteur to-day states that after the 10th of into France as temporary importations will cease.

The merchants of Bordeaux held an excited meet-

ing last week, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted depointing the commercial treaties and provesting against the abolition of restrictions or importations in foreign bottoms. The steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg January at Havre.

PARIS, Jan. 10, 1870. It is certain that the party of the left have joined ith the other parties in demanding the arraign ment of Baron Haussmann.

The government has decided to allow Ledru Rolin, Tibaldi and others to avail themselves of the amnesty recently granted for political offences. Prince Pierre Bonaparte Shoots an Editor-

Paris Agitated.
Pakis, Jan. 10-Evening. This afternoon M. Fonvielle and M. Victor Noir, of the editorial staff of the Marseillaise, Rochefort's journal, proceeded to the residence Rochefort's journal, proceeded to the residence of Prince Pierre Bonaparte as seconds in a contemplated duel between the Prince and Priscal Grousset, an editor of that journal. They had an interview with the Prince, during which an altercation took place. The Prince became enraged, and seizing a revolver fired twice upon his visitors. One of the shots took effect in the body of Victor Noir, killing him instantiy.

The tragedy causes great agitation in the city. Prince Bonaparte has delivered himself up to the

M. Offivier to the Legislature-Military Law.

PARIS, Jap. 10—Evening.
M. Ollivier addressed the Corps Legislatif to-day. He declared that the Ministers considered it their first duty to communicate with the Legislature. A being well known. The Ministry had the confidence of the sovereign, and they asked for that of the Chambers. They hoped that a policy of conciliation would prevail and that all would aid in the establishing a national government adapted to the requirements of the nation and likely

to insure liberty without license.
Subsequently, during the session of the Chamber, Deputy Gambetta demanded information as to the whereabouts of the soldiers who had been punished for attending political meetings.

General Lebourf, the Minister of War, replied, cen-

suring all soldiers who disobeyed orders, but assertwith emphasis his conviction that the army would be faithful against revolution.

monious debate, Deputies Gambetta and Jules Favre opposing M. Ollivier, who took up the affair and debreach between Oilivier and the opposition never could be repaired.

After a very excited discussion the Chamber ad-

SPAIN.

Report of a Coup d'Etat. PARIS. Jan. 10, 1870.

A rumor is current in this city that a comp d'état was made at Madrid last night.

Cabinet Grouping.

Senor E. Montero Rios, recently Under Secretary of Justice, has been appointed Minister of Justice, vice Señor C. Ardanas, resigned.

The Cabinet Sworn In-Provincial Disturbauces. MADRID. Jan. 10, 1870.

The oath of office was administered to the new Ministers last night by the Regent. The Cortes will reassemble to-morrow.

Additional election disturbances are reported in some provincial towns.

American Finance and United States Bonds LONDON, Jan. 10, 1870. A writer in the London News to-day, reprobating certain sneers at American credit, recently published in the London Times, proves that by the difference in exchange the United States five-twenties bonds at 86 are really higher in price than British consols

Marine Disaster and Loss of Life.

LIVERPOOL. Jan. 10, 1870. The steamship Bellona, from London January 1 for New York, nad her wheel and steering gear damaged in a gale and had to put back to Fai-

Her second mate and quartermaster were washed overboard and lost.

# TENNESSEE.

The State Constitutional Convention-An Organization Effected—Discussion on the Pro-priety of Administering an Outh to the Members.

The Constitutional Convention assembled at the Court House in Nashville at twelve o'cloce to-day. Micholson, who read the proclammation from Gov-ernor Senter, announcing the vote for and against been called by the people, the vote being 50,520 for and 10,020 against. Colonel Bolling Jordan, a memporary chairman, and S. S. House, of Williamson

porary chairman, and S. S. House, of Williamson county, temporary secretary. Sixty-six delegates were present.

Mr. Baxter, of Knox county, proposed the appointment of a committee of three to draw and suggest the cath to be taken by the delegates.

Mr. Harrer, of Shelby county, said the members of the Convention of 1834 took no cath.

Mr. Raxter replied that it was not obligatory, but it would be appropriate to take an oath to support the constitution of the United States.

Mr. G. W. Jones concurred with Mr. Haskell that it was not necessary to take an oath, as the Convention was only delegated to submit amendments to the constitution to the people.

After further discussion Mr. Baxter's motion was laid on the table.

John C. Brown was unanimously elected permanent president, having been nominated by John Netherland. James F. Lincoln was also nominated, but withdrew.

but withdrew.

Mr. Brown, on taking the chair, made a brief apeach, conservative in its tone. Fresident Brown was a general in the Confederate army.

URUGUAY.

Recumption of Payments by the Bank of LISBON, Jan. 10, 1870. announce that the great bank in that city, which was recently compelled to suspend, has resumed.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The Convoy and One of the Gunbeats in Hampton Roads. FORTRESS MONROS, Jan. 10, 1870. banied by one of the gunboats, came in the Roads this afternoon, having parted company with the others yesterday. The others are expected here to-night.

Colobration of the Completion of the Utah Contral Railroad—Brigham Drives in the Last Spike and Makes a Speech—Great Ex-thusiasm Evinced by the Saints.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 10, 1870.
The celebration of the laying of the last rail on the Utah Central Ruitroad, which completes communication between Sait Lake and the Atlantic and Paoino, took place to-day. Business here was wholly suspended and the day devoted to pleasure. People from all parts of the Territory came hither to join in the devoted to pleasure. People from all parts of the Territory came hither to join in the celebration. Brigham Young, sposties, elders saints, sinners, Jews and Gentiles ailke participated. Flags were displayed in profusion everywhere, bands of music filled the air with animated strains, and the thunder of cannon mingled with the cheers of the vast th rong. The scene was exceedingly lively, men and women forgetting for the time their religious differences and social prejudices.

At ten minutes past one o'clock the train arrived, bringing the representatives of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. Major General Gibbon and officers of the army, Captain Douglas and other prominent men were present. Brigham Young drove in the last spike to the last rail, in the last tie, at two o'clock, amid cheers, music and the firing of cannon. Eider Woodruff then dedicated the railroad to the Lord. Several speeches were next made, after which Brigham Young delivered an address. He declared that the road was not constructed by individual enterprise for private gain, but was intended for the benefit of the whole nation, of which Utah is a part. Utah, he said, now wanted to be admitted into the Union, and desired the mailton to lay asjde all marrow feelings and prejudices, and, as fellow citizens of a great republic, joun in the celebration of this happy day. Speeches were also made by Jennings, the Vice President, of the road, Joseph Young, the Superintendent, Colonel Carr and T. B. Morris, of the Union Pacific, Apostie John Taylor and others. Congratuation of the road, Joseph Young, the Superintendent, Colonel Carr and T. B. Morris, of the Union pacific, Apostie John Taylor and others. Congratuation of the road, Joseph Young, the Superintendent, Colonel Carr and T. B. Morris, of the Union pacific, Apostie John Taylor and others. Congratuation of the theater.

### GEORGE PEABODY.

Posthumous Honors to George Peabody—
Preparations for the Reception of His Remains at Portland.

PORTLAND, Jan. 10, 1870.

The coming artival of the remains of the late George Peabody is the principal topic of conversation and interest in this city. Concerning the exact time, however, when the fleet of mourning is to arrive, there seems to be a wide difference of pointon. Many incline to the opinion that it will opinion. Many incline to the opinion that it will arrive in the course of two or three days, and there are others who set the time as far distant as the 20th. From the fact that the three United States monitors, to act as the guard of honor, which were to sail from Boston to-day, have had their orders countermanded, it is reasonable to believe that the fleet will not certainly appear in American waters the present week.

not certainly appear in American waters the present week.

The ceremonies attendant upon the feception of the remains and also those connected with their departure from this city will be grand and impressive in character and will reflect the greatest credit upon the city and State. As soon as the fleet is signalled from the observatory the telegraph will flash the news to all parts of Maine and elsewhere, so that there will be ample time afforded for people all over the State and country to witness the final ceremonies. The reception fleet will be the United States double turreted monitors Miantonomon and Terror and the corvette Alaska. To ber Majesty's Monarch will be assigned the post of honor, while the United States steamer Plymouth and cher ships of war will follow in line. The ensigns will be displayed at half-mast in conjunction with the British liags. The marines and crew will be drawn up in line, heads incovered; the band will play funeral dirges and guns will be fired at the time of the disembarkation and transfer of the remains to the authorities of the State of Maine. A delegation of the officers will accompany the funeral escort from Portiand to Peabody.

According to the arrangements the remains will remain on board the Monarch forty-eight hours after she is signalled before being forwarded to Peabody. The ceremonies in the hall will occur upon the day of departure, and will be grand and impressive. The

The ceremonies in the hall will occur upon the day of departure, and will be grand and impressive. The Haydn Association, supported by the Forland and Germania Bands, will perform appropriate selections. The whole building will be thrown open, so as to accommodate all who may be present. The Governor and staff will be present at the landing and remain throughout the ceremonnes. The British government has ordered Minister Thornton to be present at the funeral, and there is some prospect that he may be present at the arrival of the remains.

Thornton to be present at the funeral, and there is some prospect that he may be present at the arrival of the remains.

It is expected that the President of the United States and the heads of departments will be represented at the funeral cremonles; also all the educational institutions in the land which have been blessed with the liberality of the deceased. It is probable that the occasion will bring to Portland a larger number of distribuished their from the higher walks of life than was ever seen here. Decorators will commence draping the City Hall and other public buildings to-morrow, and the citizens generally will unite with the authorates in displaying emblems of mouraing.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Release of the Steamer Anna-No Evidence of Violation of the Neutrality Laws Found About Her. CHARLESTON, Jan. 10, 1870.

The steamer Anns, which was afrested on last Wednesday by the United States Marshal at the instance of the Spanish Consul, was released this morning, a motion to that effect having been made by the counsel for the steamer, with the concurrence of the United States District Attorney, as nothing was found to substantiate the charge of violation of the neutrality laws. The Anna leaves for Nassau to-night.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The terrible force with which a blow can be dealt by a double turreted monitor was shown by the Miantonomoh in the sinking of the Maria on the Miantonomon in the sinking of the Maris on the was steaming at the rate of seven miles an hour when she ran into the steamer Maris, off Cape Cod. The Miantonomon struck the Maria about midships, pressed her bow completely through the side, forced the engines out through the other side and litted the wooden steamer up on her bow like a broken eggshell. The steamer remained a few minutes on the bow of the Miantonomon and was carried with the greatest ease; soon it was shaken off, filled with water, and sank immediately. Four lives were lose, it is calculated that the monitors Miantonomon and Terror, now at Boston, each have an impetus when under a speed of seven knots equal to about 60,000 tons. These monitors are elevated only two feet above the water; the waves are frequently four feet deep on their deck. No merchant vessel would stand the slightest chance in a collision with them; and the chances are four to one that by a well directed blow they would sink any man of war other than those of the monitor class.

The Miantonomon and Terror will set sail, or rather set ther propellers, from Boston in two or three days to join the Peabody funeral facet.

The officers of the Miantonomon are:—Commander, Shufeldt; Lieutenant Commanders, Cornwell, Wise; Surgeon, Bates; Assistant Surgeon, Dickenson, Paymaster, Woodhull; Chief Enginner, Zeigler; Lieutenants, Newell, Berry; Masters, Judd, Dayton; Ensign, Ingersoli; Assistant Engineers, Burnup, Cline, Ford, Barker, Mintzer, Webster; Mates, Anderson, Henderson.

The officers of the Terror are:—Commander, Rannight of the 3d inst. while en route to Boston. She

Cline, Ford, Barker, Mintzer, Webster; Mates, Anderson, Henderson.

The officers of the Terror are:—Commander, Ranson: Lieutenant Commanders, Nicholas, Barker; Chief Engineer, Kellogg; Surgeon, Schofield: Assistant Surgeon, Scott: Paymaster, Tutlie: Lieutenant, Elliott; Ensigns, Lisle, Tremain, Singer, Derby; Assistant Engineers, Roop, Green, Keiley, Hannum, Ross.

Ross.
There are 320 men in the crews.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1870. Brevet Major General Charles H. Smith, commanding the Minetcenth infantry, being next in rank to General Joseph A. Mower, late commander of the Department of Louisiana, has been assigned to the command of that department, in place of Mower,

deceased.

Brevet Major General R. B. Ayres is assigned to command of the Nineteenth infantry, at Little Rock, Ark., and Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds is assigned to the command of the Twenty fifth infantry, vice Mower, deceased, though General Reynolds remains in command of the State of Texas.

Lecture of Secretary Boutwell Before the Grand Army of the Republic Department of the Potomac.

Socretary Bontwell to-night delivered a lecture for the benefit of the charity fund of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of the Potomac, at Lincoln Hall, which was filled with ladies and gentlemen. Hair, which was filled with fadies and gentlement. He traced the history of the country at length, showing that resistance to tyranny and love of freedom were characteristic of the colonists, and that the general spirit of the people found expression in the declaration of American Independence. He asserted that the student of history will find an intimate connection between the release. will find an intimate connection between the rejection of so much of the original draft of that declaration as denounced the slave trade and the attempto dissoive the Union in 1860 and 1861. Independence the colonies as States, in full recognition of the American Union and its rightful position among the nations of the world. The civil war was alike inevitable. It came and secured freedom and equality to States and it gave us a nation, but citizenship was a privilege and was confined to a class. The States and chastened, while citizenship is no longer a privilege merely, but is is now established as a right cally as a nation.

It is not enough that the inhabitants of the country are all citizens and equal before the law. A nation cannot act fully and freely before the world, she is not independent in the largest and best sense unless she is comparatively free of debt, with capacity to raise revenues much in excess of ordinary demands and a credit unstained by any act of dishonor and relieved of every appelension even in the minds of the most timid. This statement suggests the only remaining difficulty in our country's path. As the men of the Revolutionary war did not hesitate to assume their Revolutionary war did not hesitate to assume their share of the burden of the war debt, so I trust that you who have made so great sacrifices for the Union will courageously imitate their example. At the close of the Revolutionary war the interest-bearing debt of the country was about seventy-five millions. The population of the country was less than three millions, but accepting that number as the nearest approximation to the truth the debt averaged (wenty-five dollars to each person. The present interest-bearing debt of the United States can be put at about \$1,00,000,000, and it is not unreasonable to estimate the prosent population of the country at forty-two millions. The debt therefore, averages fitty dollars for cach person. It is safe to assume, also, that the property of the country in proportion to its population, estimated at its gold value, is more than three times as great at it was in 1780 or 1730 even. If we assume the value of property in 1790 even. If we assume the property of the country at the present monfor each hubsitant, or an agregate of \$390,000,000 at the former period against \$22,000,000,000 at the former period the debt was eight and three-tenths per cent of the property of the country at the two different periods be correct or not, it cannot well be denied that the present average is more than three times the average in 1700. The result is that at the former period the debt was eight and three-tenths per cent of the property of the country. This estimate is at everage in 1700. The result is that the former period the debt was eight and three-tenths per cent of the property of the country. This estimate is at everage in 1700. The result is that it was a subjected to all the taxation which those in power dared to impose, for the reduction of the propent geoupes.

I share of the burden of the war debt, so I trust that you who have made so great

the necessary expenses and the accruing interest, the holders of five-twenty bonds will resolutely resist every effort to induce them to accept a lower rate of interest.

Our net interest account, excluding Pacific Railway bonds, is \$125,000,000. The government has already bought \$90,000,000 of its own bonds, the interest on which is paid to the treasurer, leaving our actual interest at about \$18,000,000. The reduction of the interest account \$18,000,000. The reduction of the interest account \$18,000,000. The reduction of the interest account \$18,000,000. The reduction of the interest at about \$18,000,000. The reduction of the interest at the present rate; that is to say, a saving of \$18,000,000 annually in the amount of interest will, in thirty-fave years, with the accumulated interest, be equal to the bonded debt of the United States. Ought there, then, in the prescence of such a possible advantage, to be any doubt age to the wisdom of maintaining off revenue of three years if necessary? With a large revenue for three years if necessary? With a large revenue for three years if necessary? With a large revenue for three years if necessary? With a large revenue for three years in except the same of the government; if they decline the opportunity the revenues will liquidate the principal of the debt, and the interest will disappear proportionately. In either case the country succeeds, if however, we at once reduce the revenues till they are only sufficient for ordinary expenses, pensions and interest on the public debt and interest on the public debt, and the public debt and the entire principal will then be unpaid. Again, I say, it is not sufficient for a nation that it is politically independent for a nation that it is politically independent for a mation that the people are all clitzens; that they are free and endal, or even that political power is in their hands. To all these must be added navious different problem, and financial independence. This America has not. This she cannot have until she diminishes pe

## PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday. General J. McElroy, of New Orleans; General Nathaniel Smith, of Tennessee; Colonel R. M. Ste vens, of Rochester; Captain J. H. Abbey, of New York; Colonel T. E. Bean, of California; Dr. J. Knight, of Massachusetts; Dr. R. S. Stevens, of Nova Scotia; General Alien Smith, of the United States Army, and General G. L. Dickson, of Pennsylvania,

are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Professor Gardiner, of Cambridge; J. D. Sturdevant, of Boston, and A. P. Sturdevant, of Norwich, are at the St. Eimo Hotel. Captain W. C. Munson, of Hartford; Professo

Inglehart, of Germany, and Captain E. R. Dawson of the British Army, Toronto, are at the St. Charles Judge P. H. Morgan, of New Orleans, and Genera R. E. Dunn, of the United States Army, are at the

New York Hotel. Fred. E. Gooderich, of Boston; H. R. Hulburd, of Vashington, and L. M. Johnson, of New Hampshire, are at the Everett House.

Prominent Departures. Winans, for Albany; Captain Kimball, for Ireland, and Major Perry, for West Point,

### AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN-FECHTER.-The new light of the drama, the new German wonder in English—Fech-ter, the modern Roscius, the admiration of London, ter, the modern Roscius, the admiration of London, trampeted to the seventh neaven of the prophet by Diokens—was received on his first appearance last night at Nibo's by an audience limited in numbers only to the utmost capacity of the house, and in quality the choicest theatrical gathering ever seen in New York. Dickens had proclaimed him and fashion had decreed him the lion of the hour; the wonderful magician, who a veritable Danish blonde, and who, according to Dickens, had made the spooney Ruy Bias "a thing of beauty" and "a joy forever." But while await-ing the lifting of the curtain we notice that the inquiry prevails among the ladies around us, "Who is this wonderful Fechter?" He is a German by by education. He was born in London and "raised" in Paris. The German language and the German's romance are his by descent; with the English as his native tongue he imbibed the Englishman's practical views of things. Brought up in Paris, his German and English peculiarities were thoroughly seasoned with the French accent, French eloquence and French ideas. Moreover, having undergone the regular schooling of a painter and a sculptor, he is a master of costumes and attitudes, and at forty-five he may be said to be in the perfection of his genius and accomplishments. On a good foundation, have we not here the elements of that extraordinary plant which blooms on the stage only once in a hundred years? We have

"But what is this play of Ruy Blas ?" It is one of Victor Hugo's French extravagances of romance, readily convertible into an African extravaganza, It is, besides, the old story of love and "the ruling passion strong in death." What says Colerige? He

All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
Are all but ministers to Love,
And feed his sacred fame.
Fechter's Ruy Blas is modelled upon this idea. King Solomon overdid it, with his three hundred wives and seven hundred concubines. Hence his declarations that "there is nothing new under the deciarations that "there is nothing new under the sun," and that "all is vanity and vexation of spirit." Now, with Fechter, in spite of Solomon, even in this old story, we have something new. Ruy Has is a sort of Gil Bigs to begin with, a poor adventurer, who through his lacky fortunes and cleverness becomes frime Minister of Spain, and who blessed, with the affection of the unwedded and formatic young queen, dies happy, though his Caath is bloody and untimely. You must know that his world, in this age of steam and the lightning telegraph, goes too fast for your old stagers of the stage, Hence, with the most gorgeous mounting, even Shakspeare begins to drag. Hence the astonishing success of the "Black Crook" and operations is my success of the "Black Crook" and operations is my sense of the gas, wit, eloquence and in Frenc. Hence """ willing, wit, eloquence and poetry on the stage have become rainer max and sensations, high seasoned, broad and strong, illustrating the ruling passions of the age, are what we want, while the ruling passions of the age, are yhal we want, while the stage have become rainer max and sensations, high seasoned, broad and strong, illustrating the ruling passions of the age, are yhal we want. Wallack still makes those old time English comedies fascina ting, but it is the fastions that drew those clegantity dressed houses. So it is nere fornight. The house, with the Bouke, is, after all, the great twas not the opera, but the fashions, that drew those clegantity dressed houses. So it is nere fornight. The house, with the Bouke, is, after all, the great twas not the opera, but the rashions, that drew those clegantity dressed houses. So it is nere fornight. The house, with the Bouke, is, after all, the great attraction, particularly with the ladies. They came to see Fechter as a curlosity, not to hear him as an artist, and they will go home talking not of Fechter's or meet as of this person and that person in the audience, and how she was dressed, or where he sat and who was with him. This w sun," and that "all is vanity and vexation of spirit." Now, with Fechter, in spite of Solomon, even in this

scheck, Alboni and Amodio, for instance. It's the cheese and beer." "Oh, nonsensa but don't you notice that while Fechter pronounces every word distinctly English that there is yot a sort of German accent or twang in the rounding of his sentences?" "Yes, but a twang is not confined to Fechter. Rachel had a uniform method of rounding her sentences, rising and falling, which might be called a twang; Janausheck, bold and powerful, has a set method; Dickens in his readings has a twang almost amounting to that of the backwoods Haptist preacher on the harp of a thousand strings. In fact, the inspired actor or preacher is almost sure to run into some sing song musical measure, and is not singing the highest form of eloquence?" But here we are again.

The second act developes Ruy as a model reformer of state abuses in the roke of Prime Minister, and yet by his bond he is still constrained to be the service slave of the aforesaid plotting and removeless Marquis. To complete his humiliation he is compelled to be this mental of a subordinate, immediately after a charming conversation with the Princess, in which she exalts her bewildered lover to the stars, with the assurance that though her hand is pleaged to another her heart is all his own. In this act Mr. Fechter expands like the opening flower, and in the denouement of the third act he appears full blown. A fine reader and a finished actor; but not an actor up to the high pressure required to reach the American pinnacle of perfection. The buzz and hum of an overflowing assemblage may have been the trouble; but whatever it was, his voice where it appeared to be fully exerted and was luily demanded, seemed to be unequal to the house.

Miss Carlotta Le Clercq in person is all that could

assemblage may have been the trouble; but whatever it was, his voice where it appeared to be fully
exerted and was fully demanded, seemed to be unougal to the house.

Miss Carlotta Le Clercq in person is all that could
be asked to fill the role of the charming young
Queen, and she played her part gracefully, smoothly
and to the general satisfaction, sharing fully with
Ruy Blas the honors of the house, from its first recall to the last. Mr. Shewell's Don Saliuste was
evidently the result of careful study, while the
Don Casar of Mr. Bangs was admirable. In short, the
chief actor was well supported throughout, and if he
failed to reach "the great expectations" of Dickens
it is because, perhaps, of the high pressure
American standard of excellence which he failed to
reach or because of that infinitesimal, but still perceptible, German twang; or because he was not fully
comprehended, as, on a first look at Ningara Fails
we are apt to feel disappointed in not comprehending the actual wonder before us; or because the
play itself does not give the chief actor enough to
do; or, because, after all, it is an old story to this
community, not improved in the extravagant
rendering of Victor Hugo. The Bohemians,
in seizing upon Mr. Fechter in advance of his
coming, and in lauding him to the skies as the most
wonderfully gifted and accomplished actor of
modern times in every respect, overdid their work,
and imposed a task upon Mr. Fechter which no man
could on his first appearance fulfil. It would be unjust, however, to pronounce a definite opinion from
this first appearance as to the merits of Mr. Fechter.
Let it sume that last night he gave us a touch of his
quality which assures us that he is equal to, and
will doubtless appear to better advantage in greater
requirements than the role of Ruy Blas.

WALLACK'S THEATES.—The revival last evening at
this house of Mr. T, W. Robertson's popular three-WALLACK'S THEATRE.-The revival last evening at

this house of Mr. T. W. Robertson's popular three-act military drams of "Ours" was sufficient inducement to crowd the capacious auditorium of the disposed towards the actors as they were appreci-ative of the merits of the superb scenery. "Ours' is not exactly a stranger upon the Wallackian boards, having first been produced there some three years ago, since when it has been repeatedly performed at this establishment. Yet, as evidenced in the large audience which assisted at its representation last evening, it is safe to assert that is still possesses sufficient attractiveness—in the present dearth of theatrical novelty—to not only charm, but likewise to amuse and please, our playgoers for many nights yet to come. The story of the piece is quietly but neatly told, and filled with episodes of love in the camp and in the city; but as most of our readers are familiar with the plot it would be superfluous to attempt to sketch it here. Suffice it, however, to say that in its present revival all its original beauties of action and of scenery have been preserved, and that most of the old favorites appear in their original rôles. Mr. Lester Wallack sustains his original character of Hugh Chalcote with all his wonted grace and nonchalance, and, if anything, imparted even more quiet humor in the way of action to the part than characterized his previous efforts in the same role. Mr. Jonn Gilbert, Mr. Ringgold, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Leonard also systained their original rôles of Colonel Shendryn, Lieutemant McAllister, Prince Penovsky and Major Samprey respectively, and it is almost needless to say that all acquitted thomselves in a iffice it, however, to say that in its present revival

very creditable manner. Miss Eme Germon made a very acceptable Mary NetNe, and acced with all her accustomed vim. Miss acstayer, as Lady Shendryn, was all that could be desired, and was as lady-like and artistic as ever. Miss Louiss Moore, as Blanche Hayne, again renewed her claim to her well earned title of "Champion Weepist," and was exceedingly sympathetic throughout. Mr. Williamson, as Sergeant Jones, was as stiff and formal as could be any sergeant in an Engish regiment, which is according him no small praise. In short, all concerned evidently did their best to please, and how they succeeded in their endeavours was best shown by the applause which from time to time interrupted the performance. The piece was placed upon the stage in a very claborate manner, the park scene, in the first act, being deserving of particular mention. "Ours" will be repeated every evening during the week excepting Thursday, when "The School for Scandal" will be given.

Jean Baptiste Amedee Sunvay. A telegram from Richmond, Va., reports the death of this gendeman on Sunday evening last at six o'clock, from the effects of a paralytic stroke he received on the Friday evening previous. M. Sauvan was widely and honorably known as the consular He was born in France in the year 1805, was wel educated and came to this country some sixty years of age in the capacity of Chancellor to the French Consulate at Philadelphia. While residing in the City of Brotherly Love he made the acquaintance of Otty of Brotherly Love he made the acquaintance of and married Miss Caroline Hintard, an American lady of French extraction. In 1862 he was appointed vice Consul of the empire at Battimore, a position he filled acceptably until 1867, when he was appointed Consul at Civita Vecchia, in the Roman States. Before arriving in Italy, however, his government transferred his services to Hichmond, which city he reached in February, 1868, and has ever since been there, discharging his duties ratinfaily and satisfactority. Before entering upon his diplomatic career M. Sauyan was a student at law in the office of M. Fould, a brother of the famous Achille Fould. He was also a consin of M. Ernest Legouve, a member of the French Academy of Sciences. By reason of his death the Consulate at Richmond will be temporarity in charge of M. E. Grimant de Caux. The funeral of the deceased Consul will take place to-day from the Catholic church in Richmond.

We regret to announce the death of this well known citizen of this city yesterday, at his residence, Kuypers, who may be remembered by the old residents of New York as preaching in the church new used as our Post Office. The deceased gentleman was in the seventy-fith year of his age and was one of our most esteemed and respected physicians,

### TAMMANY YOUNG ME 'S GENERAL COM-MITTER.

The first regular meeting of this organization was held last night at Tammany Hall for the purpose of held last night at Tammany Hall for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and also to receive the credentials of the delegates from the various wards. Mr. Joel A. Fithian presided. The chairman briefly stars, the objects of the meeting, and the electron of the chairman (Major J. A. Fithian), which was carried unanimously. The following hominations were made and confirmed:—Vice chairman carried unanimously. The following nominations were made and confirmed:—Vice chairman, Mr. J. Oliver; secretaries, Messre. If. M. Garvin and J. R. Hennessey, sergeant-at-arms, Mr. L. Langdon. Mr. J. R. Fellowes having declined the office of treasurer, Mr. T. Coppers was unanimously voted to the office. The chairman, in thanking the association for electing him for the second time, said that the present year would be an important one in a political sense. The damage and rhim which was now being sown throughout the land, and particularly in this State, by a corrupt radical government would soon cease, through the efforts and exertions of the thus democracy. The forces of the State would be marshalled, and they would elect their Governor again, and hoped to rule the country in 1872.

Mr. J. R. Fellowes reviewed the acts of the present government and maintained that it was the duty of the democracy to condemn them and improve upon them. The interests of the country required that they should work and endeavor to rule the country in the next few years. The present government was a farce and a sham. While pretending to foster the trade of the country they were doing it mortal injury and oppressing the working class to an incateurable extent. While pretending to extend liberty to all they were contracting the liberty they once enjoyed. It was their duty to remedy this and other things which would undoubtedly claim their attention, and such work was undoubtedly the work of young democrats. Mr. A. S. Sullivan said that a deputation of their society would proceed to Albany shortly and meet forty to fifty young democrats of the Logislature, with democrats from other pares of the State, for the purpose of promothing the usefulness of the society, and also for the consideration of many topics which it was their duty to consideration of many topics which it was their duty to consideration of many topics which it was their duty to consideration of many topics which it was their duty.

## THE NEWARK DEMOCRATIC MUDDLE.

"The Mark of Cain" to Be Eradicated from the Eleventh Ward—The Recusant Alderman

The excitement in Newark, N. J., over the action of Alderman Charles Cain in "bolting" at the last meeting of the Common Council the "siate" for city officers, prepared by his democratic colleagues, still community strongly deprecate the action of the recusant Alderman and openly declare that he was bought with republican greenbacks, the non-partisan portion of the people are a unit on the

was bought with republican greenbacks, the non-partisan portion of the people are a unit on the fact that the thirteen "regular" Alderman used anything but good judgment in their course toward Oain.

Pursuant to a call signed by Alderman Radell and a number of the residents of the Eleventh ward of Newark, a meeting was held last evening at Roseville Hall, in Warren street, for the purpose of ascertaining public opinion in the ward regarding the action of the recusant member of council. The hall was densely crowded, and the proceedings, while they were somewhat nelsy, were, on the whole, of an orderly and enthusiastic character, contrary to all expectation. So great was the excitement manifested on all sides during the day over the probable course of the meeting that many persons went there armed, feeling certain that there would be trouble. In this, happily, they were disappointed.

The meeting was called to order about half-past seven o'clock, there being at least 500 persons present. Mr. Edward Rowe was chosen to preside, and Mr. James Conner to act as secretary.

Alderman Radell, Cain's colleague, from the Eleventh ward, made some remarks, in the course of which he said that in the caucus Cain had been given as much show as any other member.

Alderman Mellong, of the Seventh ward, said that the only dissatisfed members of the caucus were messes. Cain and O'Rourke, and the matter at issue in caucus was placed between them to decide, but at the next caucus Cain stayed away.

The next speaker, Alderman Feller, of the Seventh ward, was introduced by the chairman as an undingning German democrat. Mr. Feller said that Cain had promised in caucus to go with them, after having given up has former stand that he must have an Irishman for Street Commissioner, and that he left the caucus on Thursday evening perfectly satisfied. A voice asked why, if he was satisfied, did Alderman Ellis come to him after the caucus and offer him 3600 to go for the "sinter". The question was not answered, but the chairman invited any frie

however.

Alderman Gocken said that Cain was all right himself, only be had got into bad company. ("Greenback company." interpolated a voice.) He challenged any man to come forward and endorse the action of Cain.

Cain.

A set of resolutions characterizing the course of Mr. Cain as a "dagrant breach of political faith and an insuit to the voters of the ward," and requesting him to resign, were nassed unanimously.

Just before the adjournment, which took place soon after, the chairman asked those present if they would allow the mark of Cain to be stamped on the ward? A tremendous "No?" was the result.

A committee of five was appointed to request Cain to resign, and the meeting adjourned.

Panic Among the Employes. About half-past nine o'clock last night an employe of the St. Nicholas Hoter laundry, No. 62 Mercer street, immediately in the rear of the hotel, rushed into the street and cried "Fire! fire!" "Where!" asked a fireman who happened to be passing at the time. "On the upper floor of the laundry," answered the man, as he bent a rapid retreat for the hotel by the man, as he bent a rapid retreat for the hotel by the rear entrance. A policeman of the Eighth precent hearing the "still" alarm, hurried to the station house, reported the fact, when Captain McDermott and a section of men turned out quickly and appeared at the scene of the recent great confiagration. On their arrival they found two or three hundred servants, male and female, clamoring for admission to the upper floors. As there was danger of some being smothered by the smoke that yettled in the halls the police cleared the building just in time to permit a company from Mercer street to get on a stream of water and extinguish the names, which first appeared on the top floor, hear the flue. By the prompt action of the police the occupants of the upper floors—female servants of Mr. Hawk—were resudied, and the firemen quickly extinguished the fire—which, it is no elieved, was caused by a defective flue—before, \$250 damage had been streamed, The police and the Fire Department Lesponded so promptly that no slam was rung.

### THE TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE

Progress of the Movement-Reported Refuse of the Western Union Company to Receiv Messages for Places South of Washington Another Card from the Strikers.

Notwithstanding the assertions of the Western nion Telegraph Company to the public that the trike of the operators is no embarissment to them; that they are receiving and sending messages to all points, it is a well known fact that half of the offices points, it is a well known fact that half of the orace throughout the whole country are either entirely closed or are incapable of doing half the business required of them. We learn from good authority that since three o'clock yeaterday afternoon the company have refused all business for points south of Washington, and yet they proclaim to the public that every thing is all right—they are ready and able that every thing is all right—they are ready and able to send and receive despatches to and from all points. Yesterday at twelve o'clock the operators in Richmond, Augusta, Savannan Lake City and every office in the State of North Carolina strucks thus cutting off all communication with the Cuban Cable.

At a meeting of the strivers, held yesterday at No. 270 Grand street, encouraging despatches were received from all points. The charman read the following from Nashville, dated January 9:—
R. W. Popp and All. :—

R. W. POPE AND ALL: :—
We had a meeting with the Type graphical Union, and they are with us soil and body. Re-omitions were passed calling on the President of the Interna-fonal Type graphical Union to call on all subordinate organizations of that Union to take action as to returing Western Union reports untill our demands are compiled with.

NASHVILLE CIRCUIT.

Also the following :-

action as to returing Western Union reports until our demands are compiled with.

Also the following:

MEWARK, Jan. 10, 1870.

Hon. John P. Stockton, Washington, D. C.:

Yes, the operators have right on their side. If anything to done, in God's name stand by them.

JOHN WESGHT.

Mr. ASHLEY, Editor of the Telegrapher, addressed the meeting for a few moments. He said the Tulegrapher would stand by them to the end. The Western Union Company are bound to make a big fight of it. They claim to have men enough to do their business, but this could not be so. He was sorry to see that some of the operators in Philiadelphia had gone back on them, also one man in this city. He would say of Mr. Lanhardt, the man who had gone back on them in this city, that previous to the strike he made more complaints of the injustices of the company towards their operators than nearly all the rest together.

Mr. Conway, late manager of the office in Stamford, Conn., said Mr. Fairchild, manager of the New Haven onlice, promised him to come out and bring sixty men with him if he was convinced that the company really did reduce the wages in California; whereupon

Mr. Staward offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that a committee of two be appointed to wait upon Mr. Fairchild and use their persuasive powers to induce him to strike.

A resolution was also passed instructing the Company.

A committee was appoint to investigate the ruth of a statement may of a striker to the effect that the Western union relegraph Company.

The following card was issued by the telegraphers on strike in this city selection.

New York, Jan. 10, 1870.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We announce with pleasure that the most incrediable and unjustifiable conspiracy ever a stempted upon an extensive and Brokers' Company.

The following card was issued by the telegraphers on strike in this city yesterday.

New York, Jan. 10, 1870.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We announce with pleasure that the most incrediable and unjustifiable conspiracy ever a stempted upon an extensive and the chi whatlover rales they might demand no one will ever question, and if we may judge hom the past the new rates would doubtless prove a source of congratulation to the directors upon the increased dividend upon their watered stock.

The lesue involved between the officers on the company and the League for the first forty-stight hours of the strike was one of veracity between the agent of the company at San Francisco and itse chief operator of that circuit. The League based its action upon information received from Mr. Jacobs, who assured them that reductions had been made and had been poing on some time before; and the officers, on the other hand, rened upon statements forwarded by Mr. Mumford, their agent. Since then mail advices from Mr. Jacobs have been received, which leave no doubt of the reductions. As a Francisco, and that for some time reductions have been going on along the Pactific slope, and the League is now in a position to prove to the public that the statements of Mr. Jacobs by telegraph were correct.

The question has been asked "Who is Mr. Jacobs!" and it has been cisimed that he is an "unknown and irresponsible correspondent." In contradicting this we wish to state that the property of the statement of the independent of the independent of the fields of the statement of the independent of the property of the cities of the discrete will compare favorably with any of the efficers or directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, bearing deat Sanuary, 1870, which, from beginning to end, is a misstatement of the true facts and an appeal to their late operators to help them out of their present diemms. As considerable stress is put upon the obligation assumed by men-bers of the League, we desire to say that similar and more binding obligations exist between the officers, members and any portary measures against the company, but for the mutual of respect, not for the purpos of forcing unjust and arbitrary measures against the company of forcing unjust and or seals the encoronament of a support of a g

aid, benetis and protection of ourselves and our families, and to resist the encroactments constantly being made upon us, and we ask the sympathy and support of a generous public to aid us in the stand we have taken, feeling assured that the interests of the public demand that this monopoly shall not be permitted to control the entire tolegraphic interests of this country.

W. W. BURNANS, C. J. RYAN.

Action of the Boston Typographical Union.

Action of the Soston Typographical Union.
The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Typographical Union of Boston at its regular meeting on Saturday evening:—
Resolved, That we, the Union printers of Boston, firmly believing in the right of workingmen to demand a fair and adequate compensation for services rendered their imployers, do most licartily sympathize with the telegraph operators in their present "strike," and pledge ourselves to stand by them to our utmost ability.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Money Market.—London, Jan. 10—4:36 P. M.—Consols closed at 92% for money and 92% a 92% for the account. American securities closed quiet. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87; 1865. old, 86%; 1867, 853%; ten-forties, 84%. Stocks quiet. Eric Railway shares, 17%; Illinois Central, PARIS BOURSE.-PARIS, Jan. 10.-The Bourse

10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

HAVER COPTON MARKET.—HAVEZ, Jan. 10.—Cotton closed quiet both on spot and affort.

Liverpool. Buradstuffes Market.—Liverpool., Jan. 10, 4:30 P. M.—Wheat 8s. per cental for No. 2 red Western.

Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool., Jan. 10, 4:30 P. M.—Lard heavy at 60s. per cwt. Fork. 104s. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess. Choese-70s. per cwt. for the best grades of American line. Eacon 60s. per cwt. for new Cumberland cut.

Liverpool. Product. Market.—Liverpool., Jan. 10—4:30 P. M.—Linseed oil, £31 los. per lon. Resin. 14s. per cwt. for fine. Refined petroleum, 1s. 2d. per gailon.

144. Per CWL. for fine. Refined performing is. 2d.
LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 19.—
Tallow, 45s, 3d. per cwt. Refined petroleum denner
at 18. 84d. a 1s. 84d. per gallon. Linseed oil, £305s. a £30 10s. per ton. Caloutta linseed firm at 59s.
3d. a 59s. 6d. Linseed oil, £30-5s. per ton.
PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP., Jan. 19—Petroleum opened firm; quotations unaltered.

## MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Hamburg mail steamsnip Silesia will leav a this port on Tuesday for Hamburg, Plymouth, Lor don and Cherbourg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Off .ce

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Enrepebe ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning. single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cer. ta.

A .- Light Brenks in at Last. Hair Dye have been in use more sirin a toursant years; yet ever to now has a perfect article for the restoration of gray focks to their original color been given to the world. PHALONE YETALIA. OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is the grand tollet triumph of the age. In appearance it is like grand water; quite as clear, quite as free from seclipant and from water; quite as clear, quite as free from seclipant and from water; quite as clear, quite as free from seclipant and from white the seclipant of the seclipant is the grayest or whitest head of bair, whiskers, heard or mustache any desirer shade of natures brown or a perfect black, without state ing the scalp or drying the fibres.

America. Restorer America, for the Hair.

Batchefor's Hair Dye-The Be at in the world. The only perfect dye; harmlest, rell able, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond etreet. Orista doro's Unrivalled Ha'e Dye .- Sold and applied at his wig and scalp fautory. As 5 Asia; House,

Medical Testimony.

"From careful observation of the effect produced by HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, we deheated only aftern the preparation to be superior to any other in use for the purpose of alsying debility and adding strength V, the exhausted patient."

Royal Havena Luxtery.—Prize's Paid in Gold.
Information for Jahed. The highest rate, paid for Doublooms
and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
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